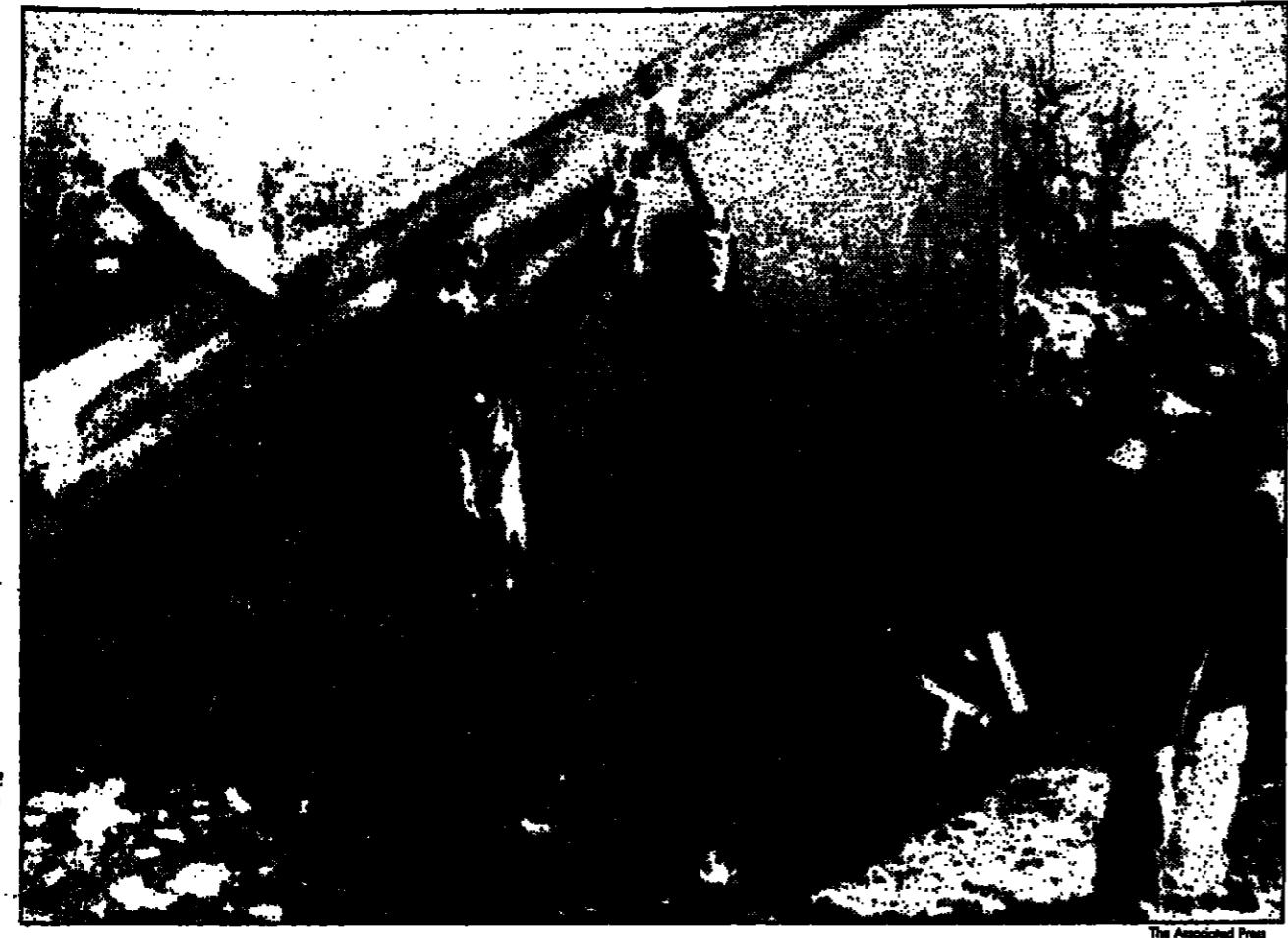


## Syrians Down Two Attacking U.S. Jets



Syrian soldiers give the victory sign at the wreckage of the U.S. fighter-bomber shot down near Kfar Salwan, Lebanon.

### Schmidt Seeks Broader-Based Alliance Strategy

By Henry Tanner  
*International Herald Tribune*



Helmut Schmidt  
the international and German lev-

"The administration does not see that the enormous American deficit is strangling reinvestments in fixed capital all over the globe and that unemployment has arrived everywhere in the industrial world."

"The economic threat to the Western world has grown. The economic upheaval will last into the '80s and social and political destabilization are going hand in hand with it," the former chancellor said.

Mr. Schmidt has told his constituents in Hamburg that he will not run for re-election to the Bundestag in 1984. He has plans for two books. One, a personal view of the personalities with whom he has dealt at the top of the international scene, will be ready in 1986. The other, which he describes as political-philosophical, will take five years to write.

Mr. Schmidt was first elected to parliament 30 years ago. He was defense minister for three years and finance minister for three more. For nearly a decade, from 1974 until last fall, he was chancellor. No one expects him simply to fade away.

The debate on basic objectives of the alliance is urgent, he says, not so much because deployment of the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

has started, but because the fundamental philosophy of the alliance has become blurred and its objectives unclear.

He called for a return of the alliance to its 1967 concept in which the principle of deterrence through military strength was firmly tied to the principle of detente through economic cooperation and diplomacy. This, he said, was the philosophy worked out by the member states in December of that year and laid down in the so-called Harnel Report, named after Pierre Harnel, then the foreign minister of Belgium.

The former chancellor remains convinced that West Germany was right to go ahead with the stationing of Pershing-2 missiles.

He opposed his own Social Democratic Party's motion against deployment. But in parliament last month he refused to vote for the Kohl government's motion approving deployment because it said that the United States had done enough to bring about agreement.

Both U.S. and Israeli officials said that the American raids on Syrian positions were unlikely to lead to war.

Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger said the attack was not a result of the new U.S.-Israeli military cooperation agreement worked out last week.

The assault also did not signal a desire for war with Syria in Lebanon, he said.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel echoed Mr. Eagleburger's assessment, saying: "I cannot imagine that Syria will decide to take this way of an all-out war with the United States and Israel."

President Gemayel of Lebanon arrived in Paris on Sunday from New York and was met by officials from the U.S. Embassy, airport officials said.

Embassy officials refused to confirm or deny the report and also refused to say whether Mr. Gemayel would meet in Paris with Mr. Weinberger.

### Reagan Asserts Resolve To Protect Peace Force

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Sunday that the bombing raid on Syrian positions in Lebanon was launched in response to an "unprovoked attack" and the United States would continue to defend its forces.

"We don't seek hostilities there," Mr. Reagan said on the White House lawn. "We want to stabilize the situation in Beirut until all the forces are withdrawn. We are going to defend our forces there and this was the reason and purpose of the mission earlier today."

White House officials said that Mr. Reagan was fully involved in the deliberations that led to the U.S. action and had ordered the bombing raid, in which two U.S. planes were shot down.

"For some time now," Mr. Reagan said, "we have been flying regular and routine reconnaissance flights with unarmed planes in Lebanon as a part of the defense and protection of our forces there."

Mr. Reagan said that the Syrian government had been notified of the flights, by planes based on aircraft carriers off the Lebanese coast, and also had been told that the planes were unarmed.

"Early yesterday," he said, "two such reconnaissance missions were fired upon from literally hundreds of anti-aircraft and a combination of surface-to-air missiles which were coordinated from several sites by the Syrians. Early today we responded to this unprovoked attack by striking back at those sites from which had come the attack."

"Our mission remains what it was," Mr. Reagan asserted, "to help stabilize the situation in Beirut until all the foreign forces can be withdrawn and until the government of Lebanon can take over the autonomy of its own territory."

In Paris, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said that the United States will continue to strike at Syrian positions in Lebanon if the Syrians shoot at U.S. reconnaissance flights.

Mr. Weinberger stressed that the attack was not in reprisal for the Oct. 23 attack on the U.S. Marine Corps compound in Beirut in which 239 Americans were killed.

A Pentagon spokesman said the attacks were coordinated with the French and Italian in the multinational force in Lebanon, but there was no coordination with Israel.

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### Arafat Evacuation Ships Permitted to Fly UN Flag

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar has agreed to a request from Yasser Arafat that the UN flag fly on the ships evacuating his Palestine Liberation Organization forces from the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.

In Tripoli, Mr. Arafat said he had agreed to leave the city.

U.S. and other Western diplomats at the United Nations, who had initially objected to the plan, reportedly acquiesced Saturday at the request of President Amín Gémayel of Lebanon.

They were said to share his view that the move would provide an opportunity for the Beirut government to extend its authority by establishing control over Lebanon's second-largest city, which is threatened by the factional fighting in the PLO.

But some UN diplomats expressed serious misgivings. One who had been involved in the days of closed negotiations, said: "In a few days we will see Arafat flashing the victory sign. The UN flag has been put at his disposal — it has really been abused."

In a statement, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said the action was being taken "on purely humanitarian grounds to facilitate the resolution of a situation which has already cost many innocent lives and created great destruction."

### 8 Marines Die as Druze Open Fire on Beirut Base

By David B. Ottaway

*Washington Post Service*

BEIRUT — U.S. planes attacked Syrian military positions deep inside Lebanon for the first time Sunday, losing two of the aircraft and having one pilot taken prisoner by the Syrian Army. A second American pilot reportedly was killed.

The attack involved at least 24 A-7 Corsair and A-6 Intruder light bombers as well as F-14 fighters, which took off from two aircraft carriers stationed off the coast of Lebanon at about 8 A.M.

Eight U.S. marines were killed and two were wounded when Druze gunners opened heavy fire on the Marine base at the Beirut airport

Sunday night. The Associated Press reported from Beirut. Major Dennis Brooks, a Marine spokesman, said the marines came under intense fire about 12 hours after the shooting down of the jets.

[U.S. Navy ships opened fire on the anti-government forces that were pounding the Marine encampment with rockets, small-arms fire and artillery barrages.]

The Pentagon said the jet raid was in retaliation for an incident Saturday morning during which it said Syria fired "a combination of a heavy volume of anti-aircraft fire and at least 10 surface-to-air missiles" at a flight of U.S. reconnaissance planes over Lebanon.

The U.S. planes, attacking in waves, hit Syrian gun positions nine to 19 miles (about 15 to 30 kilometers) east of Beirut deep in the central Lebanese mountains behind Syrian lines.

One of the planes, an A-7 Corsair bomber, crashed into a residential area near the port of Jneid, 10 miles north of Beirut, and the pilot, Commander Edward T. Andrews of Virginia Beach, Virginia, parachuted into the sea.

He was picked up by a Lebanese naval patrol boat and taken to shore where a U.S. helicopter took him back to the aircraft carrier Independence with only minor injuries.

The second plane, an A-6 Intruder attack bomber with two pilots, crashed near Kfar Salwan, 20 miles east of Beirut in a rugged mountainous area under Syrian control.

A Syrian military spokesman said one of the two pilots had been taken prisoner but made no mention of the second. Syrian soldiers at the scene of the crash said the other pilot had died as the result of injuries he sustained when he landed on the rough terrain in a rocky and wooded gully below the village.

An Associated Press photographer who arrived minutes after the crash said one of the pilots, a white, was sitting in the midst of the wreckage and apparently had not ejected from the aircraft. Syrian soldiers at the site later said one of the pilots had had his leg sheared off below the knee and died of his injury.

The photographer saw the other pilot, a black, sitting in a Syrian Army jeep looking dazed. A Syrian soldier had an arm around him. Soldiers said he had a broken leg and a gash in the other leg.

The surviving pilot and the body of the dead one reportedly were taken to a hospital in Qornaya, a few miles west of Kfar Salwan, before being sent on to Damascus.

The Syrian spokesman said U.S. F-14s and A-7s had attacked six Syrian positions from Sofar on the Damascus highway to Dahr el-Baidar; about 20 miles to the east, Kfar Salwan was also hit, as were Hammam, Falou and Mount Knissel.

The spokesman said that the Syrian forces had two dead and eight wounded and that one vehicle and an ammunition dump had also been destroyed.

He claimed that three U.S. aircraft had been brought down and "one pilot made prisoner." There was no confirmation of a third plane having been hit.

Syria's foreign minister, Abdellah Khaddam, condemned the U.S. attack as "an escalating military

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### EC Summit Opens With Dispute on Farm Reform

By Axel Krause  
*International Herald Tribune*

the conflict in approach in the British position.

A spokesman for the British delegation speaking later with reporters countered: "We never mind being rigid if we are right. He added that it was inaccurate to speak of the position as being 'mine' against one."

He and another British spokesman said that the opening session was a "disappointing afternoon" and that the heads of government had not "gotten to grips" with basic issues. But the two officials reiterated Britain's determination to continue pressing for budgetary and agricultural reform.

"There are many differences and no majority views on such issues as cutting dairy production, and tomorrow will be a very hard day," one British spokesman said.

The nine others had a spirit of open-mindedness," the spokesman said Sunday evening, but he declined to explain what constituted

farm spending, mostly for dairy subsidies.

However, EC officials warned Sunday that the community had virtually reached its legal limit on means to finance the budget through levies, tariffs and up to 1 percent of the combined turnover tax, revenue of member nations.

In sharp contrast to the British approach of limiting overall farm expenditures, President François Mitterrand of France said in his presentation to the summit meeting that the key to controlling the agricultural costs was in limiting the imports into the community of costly nongrain feed substitutes.

The French proposal to limit such imports, which come primarily from the United States in the form of corn gluten and citrus pel-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

These meetings, which began Sunday afternoon and are scheduled to continue through Tuesday, will take up a wide range of international political issues, such as East-West relations, the Middle East, Central and Latin America and Cyprus, according to community officials and sources from individual delegations.

Commenting on what he described as the "very determined" effort by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to focus the summit on budgetary issues, a British government spokesman said that the meeting was above all "a test of political will" to see whether the community could limit its spending.

The French proposal to limit such imports, which come primarily from the United States in the form of corn gluten and citrus pel-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### South European Socialists Adopt Pragmatic Line

By John Darnton  
*New York Times Service*

MADRID — For the first time in history, Socialist and Socialist-led governments have come to power in every country in southern Europe.

But this remarkable turnout over the last two and a half years has no way changed the pro-American alignment of this half of the continent or endangered U.S. military interests along the Mediterranean.

Nor has it led to radical upheavals in the domestic workings and priorities of the countries themselves — France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece.

Instead of turning away from Washington, most of the southern Socialists are pursuing a close relationship with the Reagan administration.

At home, instead of nationalizing industries and promoting programs of state welfare or redistribution of wealth, the governments are pushing through policies of economic austerity. In the absence of economic changes, the southern Socialists have turned to programs in other areas that do not increase the budget. In Spain, an anti-abortion law has been liberalized; in France, the death penalty abolished; in Greece, women's rights advanced, and in Italy

the penal code reformed. These are perhaps ways of indicating an abiding concern with social justice.

The rise of socialism in southern Europe began with President François Mitterrand's victory in June 1981. It continued with Socialist majorities in Greece in October of last year and in Spain in October 1982. This April,

Europe's New South Socialists in Power

First of three articles

Socialists won a plurality in Portugal; July's government was placed under a Socialist prime minister in August, although the party itself is still a minority in the governing coalition.

While most of northern Europe was marching in the opposite direction, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece believes that the southern Socialists are forging "a third way." Last month he invited the prime ministers of the four other countries to Greece to give some definition to their labors and produce a bit of communal solidarity.

But national interests took precedence over ideological affinity.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

### Socialist Leaders In Europe

FRANCE  
President François Mitterrand

GREECE  
Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou

PORUGAL  
Prime Minister Mario Soares

SPAIN  
Prime Minister Felipe González

ITALY  
Prime Minister Bettino Craxi

THE NEW YORK TIMES

MAP BY RICHARD L. BROWN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

### INSIDE

■ A White House panel is making a report on alleged Soviet violations of arms control accords. Page 3.

■ Nicaragua offers guerrillas a chance to return home and take part in elections. Page 3.

■ A South African official was confronted with the "other side" of resettlement when he visited a black village. Page 4.

■ Exile in Moscow led a former Hungarian prime minister to give up Stalinist dogmatism. Now he is a dissident. Page 4.

■ Thousands marched through Paris at the end of seven-week trek to protest racism. Page 5.

■ British printers will meet with a newspaper owner today to try to resolve a feud that turned violent last week. Page 5.

## U.S.-Lebanese Meeting Makes Little Progress on Israeli, Syrian Pullout

By John M. Goshko  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Consultations between the Reagan administration and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon have ended with Mr. Gemayel on notice that the United States will not press Israel to withdraw unilaterally from Lebanon and expects the Lebanese government to do more to help it.

The administration sent Mr. Gemayel off with much supportive rhetoric about the U.S. commitment to ending the Lebanese war. Seeking to ease the impression that he is returning home empty-handed, it also promised him new economic and military aid and agreed to formation of joint committees to work on these two areas.

Despite Secretary of State

### Arafat to Have Use of UN Flag

(Continued from Page 1)  
tended results," Mr. Arafat said. "Our people have given their judgment. Who is isolated now? Me or the Syrians?"

Mr. Arafat's forces entered Tripoli after losing two nearby refugee camps to the rebels last month.

Mr. Arafat said he had asked for four assurances from the Syrian and Saudi authors of the plan.

First, he said, all of his fighters must be evacuated in one day. On that day, Lebanese forces should take over the positions of his guerrillas around Tripoli and ensure that neither the rebels nor the Syrians enter the town or fire on his forces.

Second, he said, roughly 2,800 Arafat loyalists should be evacuated on the ships. Mr. Arafat said most of these fighters were from his camps in North and South Yemen, and from Tripoli's Nahr al-Bared and Badawi refugee camps. Mr. Arafat said he wanted these men to be able to "return to their bases."

Third, he said, the rebels must leave the Badawi and Nahr al-Bared refugee camps they have occupied. PLO welfare officers and military police, who are under his overall authority, must be allowed to resume their responsibility for running the camps, he added.



Commander Edward T. Andrews, pilot of the downed A-7 Corsair, parachutes to safety over the skyline of a coastal town. (United Press International)



One of the two pilots of the downed U.S. A-6 Intruder leans against a Syrian soldier. (The Associated Press)

## U.S., France Agree on Troop Pullout In Lebanon but Split on Policy Goals

By Fred Hiatt  
*Washington Post Service*

**PARIS** — The United States and France, which together have suffered more than 300 casualties among their peacekeeping forces in Beirut, are united in their desire to see all foreign troops removed from Lebanon, especially their own.

Specifically, the administration wants Mr. Gemayel to speed negotiations to achieve reconciliation with rival religious factions by giving them a greater share of governmental power and to extend his army's control beyond Beirut.

In that respect, U.S. officials urged the Lebanese president to deal directly with Israel to expand the Lebanese Army's presence into the Israeli-occupied south.

The French were troubled by the recent U.S. embrace of Israel, fearing that political pressures at home might lead U.S. forces into a premature and potentially bloody withdrawal and worried that U.S. officials may emphasize force to the detriment of negotiations with both Syria and the Soviet Union. In addition, French officials say they are mystified by how decisions are being made in Washington.

U.S. officials, for their part, believe the French may be placing too much faith in the willingness of Syria and various ethnic groups within Lebanon to negotiate a peaceful solution.

"The French are critical of a lot of things we're doing," one U.S. official said. "But they don't have a positive plan. We do. We have a coherence in our position that they don't have."

The differing attitudes on the Middle East have not overshadowed the large areas of agreement between the Reagan administration and the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand in defense and foreign policy.

Mr. Weinberger has found more support here for his tough stance on arms control talks with the Soviet Union than he would find in many other allied capitals, U.S. officials say. They say that the French are more inclined now to discuss joint defense of Western Europe than they have been at any time since de Gaulle broke with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military command in 1956 and set France on an independent course.

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6 Hospitalized in Delhi Clash

(The Associated Press)

**NEW DELHI** — Six persons were hospitalized after a fight Saturday between rival Sikh groups outside a Sikh temple in the walled city of Delhi, officials said. Forty-two persons were arrested, seven of them after police entered the temple.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Moscow Says Andropov Is Recovering

**BONN** (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has told West Germany that President Yuri V. Andropov is recovering from his illness, in what diplomats see as a move to ease recent uncertainties over his position.

The Bonn government Sunday confirmed a newspaper report quoting its chief spokesman, Peter Boenisch, as saying that Mr. Andropov's health had improved. "The Soviets have told me that Andropov will probably resume his duties on Dec. 10," Mr. Boenisch said.

Mr. Andropov, 69, has not been seen in public since Aug. 6. Diplomats said it was unusual for Moscow to disclose news of its leader's health unless this affected an official visit. Chancellor Helmut Kohl was told just before visiting Moscow in July that Mr. Andropov would miss their first day of scheduled meetings because of illness.

### Venezuelans Voting for President

**CARACAS** (NYT) — National elections were being held Sunday in an atmosphere of uncertainty over how to cope with Venezuela's moribund economy, increasing unemployment and numerous charges of government corruption.

Venezuela's estimated seven million voters have a choice from among 12 presidential candidates, who include a former army general and a former communist guerrilla leader. More than 200 congressional seats are also at stake.

Most polls seem to indicate that Jaime Lusinchi, 59, a congressional leader of the Democratic Action party, will win the presidency. However, former President Rafael Caldera, 67, the candidate of the Social Christian Party, has pulled close enough to Mr. Lusinchi to make analysts wary of predictions.

### Dutch Rail Unions Call End to Strikes

**AMSTERDAM** (Reuters) — Dutch railroad unions announced Sunday that they will end on Monday their seven-week campaign of strikes and slowdowns to protest government plans to cut public sector wages.

Union spokesmen said their campaign was no longer effective because most other public workers had resumed normal schedules. On Friday, Amsterdam garbage collectors ended a month's strike, and earlier in the week a court ordered an end to strikes and slowdowns by the postal service and key services in Rotterdam.

The government plans to cut public sector wages and social security payments by 3 percent in 1984. The railroad unions say that although they cannot stop the cuts, they will fight further government wage cuts planned for 1985 and 1986.

### Seoul Says North Korean Spyboat Sunk

**SEOUL** (UPI) — South Korean forces sank a North Korean spyboat and captured two armed infiltrators near the southeastern tip of the peninsula, according to the Defense Ministry. It was the third such sinking this year.

The incident came less than two months after a bomb attack in Burma, allegedly carried out by North Korean agents, killed 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, and four Burmese. General Lee Ki-bum, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and director of the Defense Ministry Counter-Espionage Command, who was seriously injured in that blast, announced the confrontation early Sunday.

The incident Saturday was in a coastal area near Pusan, 205 miles (332 kilometers) southeast of Seoul. On Aug. 5, five North Koreans were reportedly shot to death and a spyboat was sunk southeast of Seoul. On Aug. 13, three North Koreans were killed when a spyboat was sunk near Ulung-do island in the Japan Sea.

### Solidarity Backers Seized in Silesia

**WARSAW** (Reuters) — Scores of supporters of the banned trade union Solidarity were detained Sunday when they tried to put a plaque on the wall of a coal mine in southern Poland in memory of miners shot in a clash with riot police in 1981, witnesses said.

They said those detained included Anna Walentynowicz, a key figure in the 1980 Gdańsk shipyard strike that gave rise to the union, and Kazimierz Switak, a leading unionist who opposed the authorities during the 1970s. Witnesses said the two were among 10 Gdańsk shipyard workers who went to Silesia to put up a plaque at the Wujek mine.

The 1981 shooting, one of the bloodiest after the declaration of martial law, was a central theme of religious services on Sunday, the feast day of St. Barbara, patron of miners.

### Shuttle's Mission Extended One Day

**HOUSTON** (LAT) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the European Space Agency have decided to extend the flight of the space shuttle to 10 days.

The one-day extension announced Saturday is contingent on weather conditions at Edwards Air Force Base in California, where the Columbia will land at 8:01 A.M. Thursday, under the revised schedule. If weather forecasts are unfavorable, the shuttle, with the European-built Spacelab and a six-man crew, would be brought back to Earth Wednesday, as originally scheduled.

The extension came as mission managers announced the first significant failure of laboratory equipment. Two of Spacelab's three metal-and-crystal-melting furnaces failed, meaning that seven experiments will almost certainly be scrapped.

### Exiled Leader Gowon to Visit Nigeria

**LAGOS** (Reuters) — After eight years of exile, the former Nigerian head of state, General Yakubu Gowon, is to return home on a month's visit that has aroused speculation over his political intentions.

General Gowon, 49, was due to arrive in Lagos Monday morning from Britain where he has spent his exile since being overthrown in a bloodless coup. A "committee of friends" organizing his return, including several of his former cabinet members and military governors, insists that General Gowon is not returning to a political role.

But the jockeying for position for 1987 election candidates is already under way and few Nigerians believe that General Gowon will stand on the sidelines. Political sources say senior members of major parties have visited General Gowon in Britain to try to persuade him to join them. He had told his visitors that only when he returned for good would he decide whether to re-enter politics, but he had not said when he would come home finally.

### Bokassa Leaves Africa, Arrives in Paris

**PARIS** (AP) — The former leader of the Central African Republic, Jean Bedel Bokassa, arrived in Paris Sunday, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The Foreign Ministry said the president of the Ivory Coast, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, no longer wanted him there. Mr. Bokassa, who declared himself Emperor Bokassa I in November 1977, fled there after he was deposed in September 1979.

That coup was carried out with the help of France, after it was alleged that Mr. Bokassa had ordered a massacre of schoolchildren in April 1979. His arrival here came a week after Mr. Houphouët-Boigny had presented him with a plaque for the Central African Republic.

### Accord Reached in Greyhound Strike

**WASHINGTON** (NYT) — An agreement has been reached that may end the monthlong strike of drivers against Greyhound, the largest U.S. bus line. The agreement will be submitted to union members Dec. 19 or 20, so ratification would mean that the drivers would be back in time for the Christmas travel season.

No details were released immediately. The agreement was "overwhelmingly" approved by the Amalgamated Transit Union bargaining council Saturday night and accepted by Greyhound, said a federal mediator, Kay McMurray.

The company had demanded that it be allowed to cut wages almost 10 percent and the union had refused to consider any reduction.

### Crackdown Follows Bangladesh Riots

**CHITTAGONG**, Bangladesh (Reuters) — Security forces on Sunday took up positions on rooftops and blocked off the port and key entrances to this city following anti-government clashes last week in which at least six persons were killed and 500 injured.

No reason was given for the measures, but they came two days before a meeting of Islamic Conference foreign ministers in Dhaka. The conference is the first major international meeting that Bangladesh has hosted since it gained independence from Pakistan in 1971. The opposition, which is calling for an end to military rule and free elections, has vowed to disrupt the meeting and has called for a general strike Dec. 20 in Dhaka.

Police said they had arrested more than 600 people during the violence. Among them were Begum Khalida Zia, the widow of the late president, Ziaur Rahman, and Hasina Wazed, the head of the opposition Awami League and daughter of the country's first president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

### For the Record

**East Germany** has freed 83 prisoners to go to West Germany after payment by the Bonn government, a West German spokesman said Sunday after the deal was disclosed by the International Society for Human Rights. Such deals are usually not revealed by Bonn. (Reuters)

Police in Amsterdam said Sunday that they had arrested a woman in the kidnapping of the Dutch brewery executive, Alfred Heineken, and his chauffeur. Police said the woman was the wife of one of the main suspects. (AP)



## U.S.-Lebanese Meeting Makes Little Progress on Israeli, Syrian Pullout

By John M. Goshko  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Consultations between the Reagan administration and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon have ended with Mr. Gemayel on notice that the United States will not press Israel to withdraw unilaterally from Lebanon and expects the Lebanese government to do more to help it self.

The administration sent Mr. Gemayel off with much supportive rhetoric about the U.S. commitment to ending the Lebanese war. Seeking to ease the impression that he is returning home empty-handed, it also promised him new economic and military aid and agreed to formation of joint committees to work on these two areas.

Despite Secretary of State

George P. Shultz's assertion of "a genuine sense of urgency" about the need for progress, there was no sign that the two governments agreed on any steps that promise to achieve the quick withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon.

Lebanon's foreign minister, Elie Salam, sought to put the best face on the situation when he said at a news conference: "The Lebanese delegation goes back with greater confidence than ever before." He admitted, however, that there were "differences" about how to implement the May 17 peace agreement between Lebanon and Israel.

A separate U.S.-Israeli understanding says that Israel does not have to withdraw its troops unless Syrian and PLO forces pull out simultaneously. Syria has blocked progress on implementation by refusing to accept the May accord, and Mr. Gemayel came to Washington hoping to persuade President Ronald Reagan that Syria can be induced to be more cooperative if Israel is required to withdraw first.

That idea was rejected by Mr. Reagan, who agreed earlier in the week with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel on a U.S.-Israel strategic cooperation plan that administration strategists hope will help to force Syria into negotiations and open the way for the deployment of U.S. Marines from Beirut.

U.S. and Israeli officials insist that there are no specific plans for converting the strategic cooperation concept into action. But the underlying premise is that revitalized U.S.-Israeli ties will demonstrate to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria that the two are resolved not to let him gain his objectives in Lebanon militarily.

After Mr. Gemayel's arrival in Washington Wednesday, U.S. officials indicated privately that he should do more to end internal Lebanese divisions being exploited by Syria. A senior official, who asked not to be identified, said: "The United States can't reconstruct Lebanon. That's up to the Lebanese people."

Specifically, the administration wants Mr. Gemayel to speed negotiations to achieve reconciliation with rival religious factions by giving them a greater share of governmental power and to extend his army's control beyond Beirut.

In that respect, U.S. officials urged the Lebanese president to deal directly with Israel to expand the Lebanese Army's presence into the Israeli-occupied south.

Second, he said, roughly 2,800 Arafat loyalists should be evacuated on the ships. Mr. Arafat said most of these fighters were from his camps in North and South Yemen, Algeria and Sudan, and that they should return to their bases.

Third, homes must be found for an additional 1,200 Arafat loyalists who had been driven from the Beqaa, Lebanon's central valley, and from Tripoli's Nahr al-Bared and Badawi refugee camps. Mr. Arafat said he wanted these men to be able to "return to their bases."

Fourth, he said, the rebels must leave the Badawi and Nahr al-Bared refugee camps they have occupied. PLO welfare officers and military police, who are under his overall authority, must be allowed to resume their responsibility for running the camps, he added.

United Press International  
Commander Edward T. Andrews, pilot of the downed A-7 Corsair, parachutes to safety over the skyline of a coastal town.



The Associated Press  
One of the two pilots of the downed U.S. A-6 Intruder leans against a Syrian soldier.

## U.S., France Agree on Troop Pullout In Lebanon but Split on Policy Goals

By Fred Hiatt  
*Washington Post Service*

PARIS — The United States and France, which together have suffered more than 300 casualties among their peacekeeping forces in Beirut, are united in their desire to see all foreign troops removed from Lebanon, especially their own.

The views of the two nations diverge sharply, however, on the best way of obtaining that basic goal. As Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger concluded a three-day round of consultations here Sunday on the future of the joint peacekeeping force and other matters, both sides expressed concern that the other has no coherent policy for the region, according to interviews here and in Washington.

The French were troubled by the recent U.S. embrace of Israel, fearful that political pressures at home might lead U.S. forces into a premature and potentially bloody withdrawal and worried that U.S. officials may emphasize force to the detriment of negotiations with both Syria and the Soviet Union. In addition, French officials say they are mystified by how decisions are being made in Washington.

U.S. officials, for their part, believe the French may be placing too much faith in the willingness of Syria and various ethnic groups within Lebanon to negotiate a peaceful solution.

"The French are critical of a lot of things we're doing," one U.S. official said. "But they don't have a positive plan. We do. We have a coherence in our position that they don't have."

The differing attitudes on the Middle East have not overshadowed the large areas of agreement between the Reagan administration and the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand in defense and foreign policy.

Mr. Weinberger also proposed to establish a timetable for dismantlement of the system of payments used to iron out differences between EC institutions and represent about \$700 million in value; these are expressed in European Currency Units, and fluctuating national currencies.

U.S. officials have said that they would directly affect — and possibly reduce — U.S. exports of non-grain feed ingredients, such as soybeans, which account for about \$5 billion of the \$8 billion in farm exports to the European Community.

Mr. Mitterrand also proposed to

before Syrian troops have to abandon the 60 percent of Lebanon they now control, according to U.S. officials.

While the French are committed to the notion that both forces eventually must leave, they are said to view the Israelis as illegal invaders, in a different category from the Syrians, who were originally invited in. U.S. officials, by contrast, support the Israeli view that the withdrawals should be simultaneous.

"They would like us to be tougher on Israel," a U.S. official said. France supports Yasser Arafat as a moderate leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization and believes he can and should be saved from PLO rebels. U.S. officials have been told here, U.S. leaders have said they see no disadvantage in Mr. Arafat passing from the scene.

France also sees merit in the Syrian view that Israeli troops should withdraw from southern Lebanon

before Syrian troops have to abandon the 60 percent of Lebanon they now control, according to U.S. officials.

The United States has been conducting almost daily reconnaissance flights since the bombing of the U.S. Marine compound at the airport Oct. 23 resulting in the deaths of 239 U.S. troops.

A number of civilians were killed or wounded during battles between Druze and Christian militias, residents and radio stations reported, according to The Associated Press.

The death and injury toll was not known, but both state-controlled television and the Voice of Lebanon radio spoke of civilian casualties.

In Beirut, Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader, announced Sunday that he had decided to lift the siege of 25,000 Christians trapped in the Chouf mountain village of Deir al Qamar since early September.

A spokesman for Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party said at a news conference that the Christians, including several thousand Phalangist militiamen, were to formally notified Monday about the decision as would the International Red Cross, which is expected to play a role in overseeing the evacuation from Deir al Qamar.

Mr. Salman said he hoped all the Christian refugees there would be out within 10 days in time for the Christmas holidays.

There were large demonstrations by farm groups in France during the past several days to protest the EC candidacies of Spain and Portugal on the grounds that their membership in the community would weaken the position of farmers in the Mediterranean area of the trade bloc.

Senior Greek and British diplomatic officials said Sunday that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has proposed that negotiations on the membership applications by Spain and Portugal be concluded by the end of 1985, contrary to previous reports of opposition to their candidacies by the Greek government. There were no immediate indications of whether the other nine leaders would accept his suggestion.

Mr. Weinberger has found more support here for his tough stance on arms control talks with the Soviet Union than he would find in many other allied capitals, U.S. officials say. They say that the French are more inclined now to discuss joint defense of Western Europe than they have been at any time since de Gaulle broke with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military command in 1966 and set France on an independent course.

In addition, Mr. Mitterrand has brought France closer to Israel, visiting that country in 1982 and lifting an arms embargo that de Gaulle imposed at the beginning of the 1967 Middle East war.

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Those trucks and others at the State Department were deployed Nov. 24, in response to intelligence reports that an American installation was targeted for bombing by pro-Iranian Shiite Moslems, according to administration officials.

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## Printers' Paper to Meet Today Amid Testing of U.K. Labor Laws in Court

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Trials are scheduled to begin Monday in the industrial dispute that led on Nov. 26 to two-day closure of Britain's national newspapers and four days into the worst outbreak of street violence since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took office in 1979.

The labor laws, it is widely held, has its roots in one of Mrs. Thatcher's most important initiatives: her effort to limit trade union power. It has therefore become a political, industrial and political test case with implications extending beyond Fleet Street.

One of the biggest factors in Mrs. Thatcher's victory in May 1979 was popular resentment over strikes by public employees. In preceding months — strikes threatened to close some hospitals and to the appearance of thousands of unemployed in the streets.

The failure of the Labor Party leader James Callaghan, who was prime minister, to avoid what is called the winter of discontent gave wide appeal to Mrs. Thatcher's promises of changes in the labor movement.

Since then the Conservative government has adopted two new employment acts, one in 1980 and the other in 1982. They sought to narrow the scope for union action by making harder to set up or maintain a closed shop; by opening union funds to seizure when officials engaged in unlawful acts and outlawing most secondary products, such as boycotts of products or mass picketing at places other than the pickets' place of work.

For months employers chose not to seek enforcement of the new laws. Much the same thing happened after Prime Minister Edward Heath's government enacted the Industrial Relations Act of 1971, which was repealed after Labor's general election in February 1974.

The employers were encouraged to act with restraint by the Trades Union Congress, which groups most major unions. The organization warned in April 1982: "Employers have the discretion whether not to use the new legislative provisions, and many employers I realize that to do so could cause serious damage to their industrial relations."

But Mrs. Thatcher, unlike Mr. Heath, won another term, and employers seemed to sense that the new laws were here to stay. There have been several recent actions to enforce provisions of 1980 and 1982 legislation, including a new telecommunications company, Mercury, and Robert Maxwell's big printing conglomerate among others.

When the courts issued injunctions against the unions involved in Mercury and Maxwell disputes, unions obeyed. But in the case of Selim Shah and his chain of free newspapers in northern England, National Graphical Association, representing several skilled printing trades, resolved to fight.

Mrs. Shah, to simplify a highly complex case, declined to accept a

closed shop on terms agreeable to the union at his plants in Warrington and Bury and operated them with a mixture of union and non-union employees. Last July, eight union employees at another plant in Stockport stopped working and began picketing. Mr. Shah then went to court.

The union, whose leaders feel that its existence is threatened by new printing technology such as that already used in the United States and in continental Europe, resorted to tactics that have been traditional in British labor disputes. It asked local businesses not to advertise in the six Shah newspapers and sent members from other plants to join picket lines at Warrington and Bury, in the hope of stopping the trucks used to distribute the newspapers.

On Oct. 14 the High Court issued two injunctions against the union, one forbidding any repetition of the letter urging an advertising boycott and the other banning mass picketing. The union refused to give in. It was fined £150,000 (\$219,300) and £175,000 of its assets were seized.

It responded with the two-day closing of the national newspapers Nov. 26 and 27 and, last Wednesday, by sending 4,500 pickets to Warrington. This resulted in at least 43 injuries and 36 arrests.

On Friday, the National Graphical Association agreed to suspend picketing for a week at the Warrington plant to clear the way for negotiations. The two sides agreed to renew talks under the auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service here Monday.

Despite the reluctance of Lionel Murray, its general secretary, to defy the courts, and despite its efforts to establish a working relationship with the government, the Trades Union Congress has finally come out in support of the National Graphical Association.

Restoring the courts' industrial relations is a new development here — one encouraged by Sir John Donaldson, a senior judge, but one viewed with some alarm by other lawyers who prefer the old, essentially voluntary system.

But the government, convinced that the old system gave too much power to the unions, is believed to be pondering further legislation that would make procedural agreements, which are the rules covering collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes, legally binding.

Watching the old system being swept away, the Labor Party has become increasingly worried. The unions form its political and financial base, and if they are weakened the party will lose power as well.

Thursday afternoon in the House of Commons, Neil Kinnock, the Labor leader, said that Mrs. Thatcher had talked with Mr. Shah on the day he got his first injunctions. Trying to blame her for the trouble, he said: "Did you counsel peace or conflict? Did you advise him to pursue industrial relations by litigation or negotiation?"

Mrs. Thatcher replied that the law had to be respected, and she said her government did not interfere in individual labor disputes. But she declined to respond directly to Mr. Kinnock's questions.



A demonstrator gagged with a blue, white and red ribbon symbolizing the French flag.

## Thousands Join March Through Paris At End of 7-Week Trek Against Racism

By Frank J. Pratzl

New York Times Service

PARIS — Tens of thousands of Parisians and three government ministers joined Saturday in the last segment of a march against racism that was begun in October in Marseilles by 30 young people, most of them children of North African immigrants.

They say more than 200 immigrants, mainly from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, have been killed violently in France in the past two years. There are about three million immigrant workers in France, most of them from North Africa.

"We want to show that the French and immigrants can live together, in spite of their differences, in an integrated society," the marchers said in a statement.

The immigrants and their supporters say many of the deaths were a result of the unparalleled increase in racist sentiment in France in recent years. Much of the enmity stems from the competition between native French workers and the immigrants for the dwindling number of jobs.

Most opposition political groups ignored the march. The far right, which has criticized the country's immigration policies, denounced it.

The original marchers said they wanted to demonstrate against racism and for equality and to publicize the fate of the many North African immigrants and their families who have been victims of gunning down.

The idea for the march is attributed to Toumi Djaidja, a young Algerian from Minguettes. He said the idea came to him while he was in a hospital recovering from gunshot wounds received when he intervened in a fight at his project.

The idea gained more momentum a month later when Habib Grimzi, 26, an Algerian vacationing in France, died Oct. 15 after being beaten and thrown from a speeding train by four youths, recruits of the Foreign Legion.

Among the government leaders who joined the march from the Place de la Bastille, in the eastern part of the city, to Montparnasse, in the south, were the minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, and two secretaries of state, Georgina Dufoix and Huguette Bouchardieu.

Labor leaders and members of Jewish and Catholic organizations also took part. The archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, supported the march and took part in it briefly Friday. Fernando Arrabal, a playwright, and Enrico Macias, a singer who is an African immigrant, also marched.

The immigrants and their supporters say many of the deaths were a result of the unparalleled increase in racist sentiment in France in recent years. Much of the enmity stems from the competition between native French workers and the immigrants for the dwindling number of jobs.

Most thousands of the so-called immigrants were actually born in France. They are children of North African workers, many of whom were welcomed to France in better times to fill menial jobs that French workers would not take.

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## Clement Zablocki Dies; Led Panel in U.S. House

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Clement J. Zablocki, 71, a Wisconsin Democrat who had been chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee since 1977 and a member of the House since 1949, died of a heart attack Saturday at Capitol Hill Hospital. He was stricken on Nov. 30 and died

Thursday of cancer, the United Nations said.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar hailed Mr. Zablocki's "dignified and unyielding efforts for realization of one of the major accomplishments of the United Nations, which is the Convention on the Law of the Sea."

In November 1974, Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's predecessor, appointed Mr. Zablocki as his special representative to the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Mr. Zablocki organized the negotiations in Geneva and New York that culminated last December in a convention governing uses of the sea's resources. It was approved by 130 countries. The United States, Israel, Turkey and Venezuela opposed it.

Mr. Zablocki was best known as the sponsor of the 1973 War Powers Act and for his recent support for a Soviet-American freeze on nuclear weapons. He also helped negotiate the compromise between the legislative and executive branches that allowed the stationing of the Marines in Lebanon as part of an international peacekeeping force.

In the 1960s, as chairman of the Pacific and Asian affairs subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he strongly backed the U.S. effort in the Vietnam War and opposed attempts by some members of Congress to deny funds for the conflict. This record and his support for authoritarian governments in Taiwan and South Korea caused friction with some colleagues.

During the administration of President Jimmy Carter, Mr. Zablocki supported the sale of AWACS radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia, as well as Mr. Carter's policy on China and foreign aid programs. However, he was critical of the absence of prior consultation between Congress and the president on the April 1980 attempt to rescue hostages in Iran.

During Ronald Reagan's presidency, Mr. Zablocki supported the president and opposed many in his own party when he favored continued aid to El Salvador. But he also favored aid to the Third World in general at a time when the administration was seeking to cut funds to regroup conscious.

Mr. Zablocki, a native of Birmingham, Ohio, joined The Associated Press in Cleveland in 1933 and retired in 1971. He covered World War II from Britain, Egypt and Germany.

The Pulitzer jury cited his cover-

age of the early stages of the Congo crisis and his analyses of other African events. He also won an Overseas Press Club award in 1961 for best reporting from abroad.

■ Other deaths:

Sherman E. Unger, 56, the general counsel of the Commerce Department who was recently nominated to a federal appeals court, of cancer Saturday in Washington.

William R. Roehs, 53, president

and chief executive officer of U.S.

Steel Corp., from April 1979 to September of this year, Friday in Pittsburgh.

Monsignor Antonius Vesely, 65, chairman of Pacem in Terris, Czechoslovakia's state-controlled Roman Catholic clerical organization, Sept. 1 in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia.

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## Turnout Low In S. African Black Vote

**Radical Groups Claim Boycott Was Successful**

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

**SOWETO.** South Africa — The black people who live in this vast township stayed away in large numbers from elections over the weekend that were held to choose a town council wielding greater local power than previous such assemblies.

The low turnout was interpreted by radical black groups, who called for a boycott, as a resounding rejection of the new bodies, which have been criticized as an effort to distract South Africa's black majority from ambitions to influence the national government.

Other political commentators said lack of interest also contributed to the low turnout.

The final results of the election are expected to be officially announced on Monday.

At 6 P.M. Saturday, by which time most people voting to the white officials who were running the election said preliminary figures showed there had been no great interest among the 237,000 people registered to vote.

Soweto is divided into 30 wards; in three wards candidates ran unopposed. The officials said that the turnout in 18 of the contested wards ranged from 1.6 percent to 13 percent.

Five years ago the turnout for elections for bodies called community councils with lesser powers averaged 6 percent.

Saturday's vote was the last in a series to choose 29 councils among the blacks who provide the labor force for urban South Africa. While other turnouts have been higher, Soweto is regarded as the most significant because the township is the largest, with more than 1.2 million people, and politically the most influential.

The issues have reflected concern not confined to Soweto, such as rents and security of tenure. But the vote has also been interpreted in the broader terms of South Africa's system of racial separation.

Critics of the new councils say that while they will ostensibly have far greater power, they will make black people into scapegoats for whites because the blacks will now have the responsibility for collecting revenues from fellow blacks to pay for new administrative functions once handled by the wealthier whites.

Moreover, the critics say, the legislation last year providing for the new local authorities reinforces apartheid by ensuring that local administration remains racially structured.

Thus, despite the close economic relationship between Soweto and Johannesburg, where most of the township's residents work, the two areas will continue to be administered by separate councils.

## Iran Claims Its Forces Beat Back Iraqi Attack

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran has said that its forces have beaten back an attempted Iraqi offensive on the northern sector of the Gulf war front, where the Iranians launched a thrust into Iraq six weeks ago.

Iran's news agency quoted a military statement Saturday as saying that the Iraqi push was begun early Friday in an area it named as the Sheikh Gazzin heights.



Louis M. Nel, left, South Africa's deputy minister for information, talking with Matthew Kgafitsoe, third from left, chairman of the Magopha village committee, and a committee member, George Rampou, right. The committee opposes forced resettlement of villagers.

## In a Rare Meeting, S. African Minister Sees 'Other Side' of Removal of Blacks

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's new information chief set out to show the United States that there is "another side" to his government's heavily criticized attempts to force the removal of a black village community from what is officially a "white" area. In the process, he saw another side of the removal.

Louis M. Nel, 46, who was appointed deputy minister in charge of information just over a week ago, took nine American correspondents on a helicopter tour of the condemned village and the "resettlement camp" to which its remaining 600 inhabitants have been moved.

It was an attempt to demonstrate that they are being moved "to a better place" and it followed a statement on Tuesday by the U.S. undersecretary of state, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, to the South African ambassador, Brand Fourie, deplored the forced removal of the villagers.

The government party's arrival in the village of Magopha, 120 miles (194 kilometers) west of Johannesburg, pitched the deputy minister, unprepared, into an emotionally charged meeting of about 250 villagers that was in progress under a tree.

He hesitated as he saw what was happening. Then, as the villagers sang a lament in their Tswana language with the words, "Jesus save me and I was crying," Mr. Nel

plunged in among them, clasping hands.

It was a rare event. Seasoned observers here cannot remember another occasion when a member of the cabinet came face to face with people on the receiving end of one of the government's segregationist decrees. That is usually left to lesser officials.

Climbing onto a chair, Mr. Nel told the villagers: "Dear friends, it is nice to be here with you. It is nice to see people who sing so nicely and who are so joyful."

As murmurs of astonishment ran through the crowd, Mr. Nel said: "I'm from the government and the government's attitude is that we must help the people to have a better life in this beautiful country of ours. With that I will say good-bye, and may you stay well."

There was applause. The last two words particularly seem to strike a chord with the anxious villagers, who were under a presidential order to quit by Tuesday. The land their small Bakwena tribe has owned for 72 years. Since Tuesday they have been waiting for the police, accompanied by government trucks, to arrive and take them away by force.

A member of the village committee, Philip More, leaped onto a chair close to the deputy minister and told him: "We are not against the government."

"But, since the government says they are going to take us away, the people start shivering and getting scared. They get very frightened when you say you are going to throw us into the street."

Mr. Nel insisted that no one was going to be thrown into the streets.

"Oppression was not the intention."

"But I am very glad I came," the deputy minister added. "It is good for me to listen and to hear what you have in your hearts."

"Our other mistake was to station Pershing-2 in Germany alone.

We did not understand that these weapons were to be perceived by the Russians as an entirely different threat from the cruise missiles.

We strongly felt we should not "neutralize" Germany by giving it a different role from the other allies, but in fact this is what we did," he said.

Now that stationing has begun,

he said, "the West should put a clear limit on its deployment schedule for 1984 so as to give the Soviets

a chance to save if they want to return to the Geneva talks."

He made it clear that such a limitation would be temporary, depending on further negotiation.

Mr. Schmidt has described how

his own personal doubts have grown as the context surrounding the original NATO decision changed.

"It is very dangerous to let the Germans believe that they are the first or only ones to become cannon

said. By being incorporated in the Bophuthatswana "homeland," they were being made part of a larger and more viable community in an area where the government was offering special incentives to stimulate economic growth.

To the correspondents, Pachdraai seemed different, if not visibly inferior, to Magopha. It is bush country, compared to grassland, and seemed to be better.

It is evident that a number of those who have moved are happy to be at Pachdraai. "It is a much better place," said Raditoni Noga, headmaster of the primary school, which has 297 pupils. "The school buildings are better, people can grow gardens here and I am very much happier."

Others are less enthusiastic. When questioned away from the minister, several families revealed that they had been split by the move: the men having stayed at Magopha because "that is the land of our fathers," while the wives and children had come to Pachdraai because the government bulldozed the schools at Magopha and left them no alternative but to move.

While these ideas were ripening,

he said. He added that these German fears are being fed by "loose talk in Washington about winnable and limited nuclear wars which Europeans have interpreted to mean limited to Europe."

"We should have countered the unprovoked and unreasonable Soviet SS-20 buildup without waiting a full four years," he said, adding however, that the Pershing-2s were not ready earlier.

"Our other mistake was to station Pershing-2 in Germany alone. We did not understand that these weapons were to be perceived by the Russians as an entirely different threat from the cruise missiles.

We strongly felt we should not "neutralize" Germany by giving it a different role from the other allies, but in fact this is what we did," he said.

He sees an idealistic streak in the German peace movement and an old German habit of spurning compromise.

"Whatever else they did, they must learn, young Germans have learned that their grandfathers and fathers failed to prevent two world wars and Hitler. They see it as their responsibility to prevent the third world war," he said.

The present U.S. administration does not understand that Western Europe's relationship with Russia is centuries old and therefore different, Mr. Schmidt said.

"You cannot change the geopolitical situation in Central Europe.

The least you can do is to concede

fodder," he said. He added that these German fears are being fed by "loose talk in Washington about winnable and limited nuclear wars which Europeans have interpreted to mean limited to Europe."

"The debate which has begun about the goals of the Western alliance may take up the rest of this decade," Mr. Schmidt said.

He stated his own view on the direction in which the rethinking should go.

He favors a strong new emphasis on conventional weapons.

He said: "The principle of deterrence will remain but its applications have to be changed."

"I agree with McNamara," the former U.S. defense secretary Robert A. McNamara, "that the West must get away from the compelling need to be the first to reach for so-called tactical nuclear weapons for its defense. I do not believe that it is nonsense to believe that military equipment means defense; what is needed are men, motivation, training and equipment in that order. Enormous budgets alone will not impress and deter the Russians."

"We have to shift to the Soviet Union the burden of the decision to use nuclear weapons first."

Mr. Schmidt said that, up until now, the West has been "unable to develop the means to respond conventionally to a possible Soviet attack."

"Germany has been moving in the right direction. We can mobilize 1.3 million men in five days. If the chancellor pushes the button on Friday, they are ready on Wednesday."

## '56 Leader Now Speaks For Hungary Dissidents

### Moscow Exile Led Hegedus to Move From Stalin Dogma to Revisionism

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

the Moscow-imposed leadership of Mr. Kadar was establishing full control after the turmoil of 1956, and Mr. Hegedus said he was allowed to return to Budapest in 1958.

He was again named to the party's Central Committee and served in its ideological section. He was also appointed director of the Sociological Institute of the Academy of Science. The only signs of his growing disaffection could have been read in some of the essays on the problems of bureaucracy that he published at the academy.

Mr. Hegedus said it was the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, in which Hungarians took part, that led to his leaving the ranks. At a party meeting for intellectual leaders to explain the action, Mr. Hegedus said he found himself "alone in a position strongly against the invasion."

Quickly and quietly, he found himself removed from his party functions and transferred from his important academic job to a non-prominent position. It was only five years later, after a Central Committee meeting that drastically tightened ideological lines, that the former government chief's stand was publicly criticized. He was expelled from the party, which he had joined during the German occupation, and from the academy.

Describing himself as a socialist, Mr. Hegedus said, "I speak about equality between people, the possibility of self-realization of the individual, of human freedom." He continued, "Western liberalism is close to these values. But I also believe in the socialization, not the nationalization, of the means of production."

"In Moscow," he said, recalling the process that began moving him toward dissidence, "I studied sociological and ideological problems. I began to study the effect of the ideological theories on society and had to recognize that all was not quite right. The factory director was not close to the worker; he was closer to the director of the collective farm."

Commenting on Hungary today, he said: "There is a big gap between official ideology and practical life. In that respect, I think we have to be revisionists."

"But I don't believe it is possible to realize a multiparty system," he added. "Political power would collapse without a necessary collapse in military power. We must look for a third way. That is what I am trying for."



Members of a group of four protesters in West Germany on a U.S. military base, where the four damaged a truck.

## Protesters Damage Truck At U.S. Base in Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SCHWABISCH GMUND**, West Germany — Three West Germans and an American clergyman entered a U.S. Army base Sunday and damaged a 10-ton truck with hammers and crowbars in a protest against deployment of new nuclear missiles, authorities said.

Guards surrounded the saboteurs at Hardt Barracks near Schwabisch Gmünd until West German police arrived and took the four away. All were released several hours later, said a spokesman for the group, Plowshares.

Four women said Saturday that they had broken into the U.S. military base at Greenham Common, England, and spent half an hour beside the cruise missile bunker there without being challenged. They were charged with causing criminal damage.

A Defense Ministry spokesman denied the women had reached the bunkers. "They were arrested as they were making their way through a wood inside the base," he said.

In Rome, meanwhile, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state, said Sunday that the church could mediate between the United States and the Soviet Union. He had been asked what the Vatican could do to help stalled U.S.-Soviet missile talks.

In Sicily, more than 1,000 demonstrators tried Sunday to form a 8.5-mile (14-kilometer) human chain linking Catania with a U.S. naval base where cruise missiles are being stored, witnesses said. Sicily is to be the site of 112 cruise missiles, authorities said.

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America attitudes were enhancing the trend.

Referring to the effect of the U.S.-led embargo on Poland and the leader of the Warsaw regime, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mr. Schmidt said: "You have forced that tragic figure Jaruzelski into the Soviet camp."

"Jaruzelski took office to prevent a Soviet invasion. The Polish church and the pope understood this, but the United States insists that people are either friends or foes," he said. General Jaruzelski and Solidarity, he added, were both part of a "joint Polish tragedy."

"We," Mr. Schmidt said, referring to the Germans, "have never felt closer to the Poles and the Hungarians." He underlined the special role that West Germany feels it must play by virtue of history and geography toward "the other part of Europe" — a role that has been emphasized lately by many German politicians, including Richard von Weizsaecker, the Christian Democratic mayor of West Berlin who is due to become president of West Germany next year.

"It would be ridiculous to ignore our history," Mr. Schmidt said, adding that this had nothing to do with nationalism, which he opposes in all its forms. He conceded that there is a tendency among some young Germans to move toward an "equidistance" from East and West, and he charged that certain

day. But they could hold for six weeks. And after six weeks what?

"A nuclear first strike?" he asked.

"The early solution is for the United States to reintroduce the draft and to develop the capability for living very massive American forces to Europe within two weeks," he said. When a listener suggested that the United States draft was about as popular as slavery, he retorted that he had made the suggestion on several U.S. campuses and instead of jeering him, as teachers and politicians had predicted, the students applauded.

"The United States has a capital defense system," he said. "The idea is that the more dollars you spend, the more defense you get. It's nonsense to believe that military equipment means defense; what is needed are men, motivation, training and equipment in that order. Enormous budgets alone will not impress and deter the Russians."

"We have to shift to the Soviet Union the burden of the decision to use nuclear weapons first."

Mr. Schmidt said that, up until now, the West has been "unable to develop the means to respond conventionally to a possible Soviet attack."

"Germany has been moving in the right direction. We can mobilize 1.3 million men in five days. If the chancellor pushes the button on Friday, they are ready on Wednesday."

"If you have a safety device and you lift it, you enable someone else to fire," he said. "It would be a big mistake for the Germans to ask for this."

## Realpolitik Comes Before Ideology for South European Socialists

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic Party can address a peace rally. Mr. Craxi of Italy made clear to President Ronald Reagan in Washington last month that he was willing to begin deploying 112 cruise missiles in Sicily.

Even Mr. Gonzalez, whose party struck an implicitly anti-NATO stance during the election

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Herald Tribune

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

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## EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

## Floating-Rate Dollar Notes Dominate

## Market, Distorting Picture of Activity

PARIS — Floating-rate dollar notes continue to dominate the new issue calendar of the Eurobond market, with \$605 million of them announced last week.

Activity in floating rates, however, gives a distorted picture of what is happening in the bond market, because buyers of these securities are largely banks looking for an outlet for spare cash.

A better measure of the market's mood is the dearth of fixed-rate straight debt. Only one non-equipment coupon bond was marketed in the dollar sector, one in the Canadian dollar market, two in the Deutsche mark sector and one in the ECU market. And none was a sellout.

Banks attribute the lack of demand to investor fears that interest rates will be forced higher as the Federal Reserve juggles to contain the inflationary pressures resulting from a rapidly expanding U.S. economy and the huge federal budget deficit. Last week's news of a larger-than-expected drop in the unemployment rate and a continued rapid rise in factory orders helped to fuel these worries.

Barring some dramatic evidence that rates are heading lower, bankers fear that investors will not seriously look at straight bonds until the new year, at the earliest.

The only exception is convertible bonds. Stocks are seen as a safer investment. Corporate profits are projected to rise as economic activity quickens and, at least initially, will benefit if inflation eases. For the most part, U.S. companies have resisted selling convertibles in Europe, preferring the New York market, where much higher conversion premiums are standard.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries sold \$100 million of 4½-percent bonds convertible into shares at a premium of 4½ percent over the current Tokyo price. The advantage to buying the convertible bond rather than the shares outright is that bondholders earn 4½ percent annual interest, while the current dividend on the stock is a yield of only 2 percent.

Brown Boveri of Switzerland is offering up to \$60-million of bonds convertible into nonvoting bearer participation certificates. The coupon on the 15-year bonds is indicated at 4½ percent and the conversion premium is expected to be in the range of 2½ percent.

The manager, Swiss Bank Corp., says the low coupon is a trade-off with the low anticipated premium. However, critics argue that the low premium is in line with the Swiss machinery maker's not being considered a growth stock and that the low coupon is simply aggressive pricing.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that, buying Brown Boveri stock today, an investor would earn a dividend yield of just over 2 percent. The almost double income yield of the bond versus the stock is seen as appealing to stockholders to switch from the shares to the bonds. In addition to the higher income, bondholders might also enjoy a capital gain shareholders could not dream of. If the dollar declined against the Swiss franc, the value of a dollar bond converting into Swiss franc assets should rise.

In the straight fixed-coupon market, the European Community offered \$30 million of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 percent and \$30 million of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12½ percent. Both issues were priced at par and quoted at modest discounts. Not half of the 15-year paper was preplaced in Japan and traders were afraid to short the issues since they were not sure how much paper would actually be available for general distribution.

The bulk of the activity in the dollar sector remained focused on

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Murdoch Buys 6.7% Of Warner

## Australian Now Largest Holder

By Alex S. Jones

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher who has shaken up the U.S. newspaper industry by acquiring a growing stable of publications, has become the largest single stockholder of Warner Communications Inc.

Mr. Murdoch, who owns The New York Post, New York Magazine, The Village Voice and other publications in the United States and abroad, announced Friday that in recent months his holding company, News Corporation Ltd., paid \$98.1 million for 6.7 percent of Warner.

Mr. Murdoch said his purchase of 4.4 million shares of Warner stock was "an investment" and defined it as seeking control of Warner or representation on its board.

His position became public Friday when he filed the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosure form required from anyone owning more than 5 percent of a public company.

The stock purchase was financed by loans and working capital and comes on the heels of Mr. Murdoch's \$90-million cash acquisition of The Chicago Sun-Times on Nov. 1.

No disclosure has been made regarding how much of either purchase was financed through banks, but News Corporation's total long-term debt was reported to be \$234 million as of June 30. Analysts said Mr. Murdoch had recently withdrawn plans for a satellite video-distribution business and might have used those funds to buy Warner stock.

Because of Mr. Murdoch's reputation as a high-stakes entrepreneur, Wall Street analysts expressed strong interest in the motive behind the purchase. Some speculated that Mr. Murdoch expected Warner stock to rise. Others saw the move as an effort to gain a foothold in Warner that could lead to a friendly takeover by Mr. Murdoch.

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The bulk of the activity in the dollar sector remained focused on

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)



S. Parker Gilbert, left, new chairman of Morgan Stanley &amp; Co., with Robert H.B. Baldwin, who is retiring.

## Baldwin Led Morgan Through Big Changes

By Sandra Salmans

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert H.B. Baldwin, who will retire as chairman of Morgan Stanley & Co. at the end of the year, is widely credited with ushering in the white-shoe investment banking firm into a new and more competitive financial era.

His departure, announced Thursday, will mark the end of a period of rapid growth and intense change for Morgan — more, arguably, than for any other major Wall Street firm. In that period, the company's staff has risen tenfold, to 2,600, and its capital to more than \$300 million.

More significant, Morgan, an old-line company that concentrated heavily in underwriting, has plunged into securities trading and marketing, merger and acquisition work and money management. Last month, Morgan named 17 new managing directors, many of them from the equities area.

Mr. Baldwin, 61, who has presided over Morgan for a decade, will be succeeded by S. Parker Gilbert, 50, who has been president and heir-apparent for the past year. Richard B. Fisher, 47, who has been responsible for the capital markets division since 1977, will become president.

Mr. Baldwin "typifies the transition from the old way of getting business — by where you went to school and who your family was — to the new way, principally on merit," said Robert E. Linton, chief executive of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and outgoing chairman of the Securities Industry Association, Wall Street's leading trade group.

"He represents all the things that Morgan Stanley stood for, yet was modern enough to compete in the new world."

For his own part, Mr. Baldwin said Thursday: "We're getting into an arena that we should get into, and adjusting to change." He cited the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

## Philippines Pact Likely to Be Delayed Until '84

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — What some had hoped would be the final Euromarket deal of the year — a new-money loan for the Philippines and a rescheduling of its 1983-84 debt — is now slated to become the first major operation of the new year.

A meeting in New York last week of the 12-bank advisory group, representing all 300 lenders to the Philippines, extended their discussions with government officials through Saturday and reached a preliminary agreement that now must be ratified by their headquarter.

It is now believed that the proposal will be telecast to all lenders just before the Christmas holiday and that responses will be received in early January, allowing for a late-January formal agreement.

At present, the Philippines is estimated to be about \$20 billion in arrears on payments of interest and principal and overdrafts. This is not expected to have any impact on the year-end reports of U.S. banks. They can carry unpaid loans for 90 days before having to classify the debt as bad, and because the arrears did not start until November the 90-day period is to end in February (although on some loans this period ends Jan. 17).

The meetings in New York go off to a bad start, bankers report, because the Philippines government made public its numbers before sitting down with the 12-bank steering committee. The government reported that it would be seeking \$3.9 billion. It said \$1.65 billion of that would be new money sought from the banks. The rest is to come from governments and international lending agencies. The banks had expected to work with the Filipinos in establishing the dollar amount needed for 1984.

The banks themselves, meanwhile, were caught in long arguments about how to measure their chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

## Sarcasm About Feldstein Is Said to Anger Reagan

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was angered by the tone taken by Larry M. Speakes, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, according to a senior White House official.

The official said Friday that Mr. Reagan objected to the manner, though not the substance, of Mr. Speakes' repeated criticism of Mr. Feldstein for his public insistence on the need to curb the federal deficit through tax increases.

Mr. Speakes said, in response to a question Wednesday, that all of Mr. Reagan's aides were familiar with his position on these matters, "with the possible exception of the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors."

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 2, excluding bank service charges

	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
Currency	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	4.414	12.05*	3.682	12.51*	5.52*	12.98*
Brussels	5.495	7.97	20.37	4.67*	12.05*	21.25*
Frankfurt	2.7105	3.36*	23.87	1.682*	4.095*	18.46*
London	1.4565	3.605*	12.07	1.4221	3.625*	12.39*
Paris	1.0475	2.9385	19.9173	1.0475	2.925	19.535
New York	1.141	2.6264	1.7121	0.9611	0.2289	0.8181
Paris	1.1219	2.1628	20.15*	1.1219	2.1628	20.22*
Zurich	2.1728	3.1625	2.6754	0.8324	71.55*	45.937*
ECU	0.58345	0.5228	2.2654	1.2918	2.5284	1.5114
1 SDR	0.72085	2.26674	0.8274	1.7184	3.7591	2.2715

## Dollar Values

	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.	Per	U.S.
Currency	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Australia	1.0265	0.9244	1.0211	0.9255	0.9495	1.0207
Canada	1.2222	1.0000	1.2227	1.0000	1.0000	1.2227
Denmark	0.5174	0.5207	0.5174	0.5207	0.5207	0.5174
Finland	0.7775	0.5222	0.7775	0.5222	0.5222	0.7775
Iceland	0.7202	0.5207	0.7202	0.5207	0.5207	0.7202
Switzerland	0.7202	0.5207	0.7202	0.5207	0.5207	0.7202
Norway	0.7202	0.5207	0.7202	0.5207	0.5207	0.7202
Ireland	0.7202	0.5207	0.7202	0.5207	0.5207	0.7202
Portugal	0.7202	0.5207	0.7202	0.5207	0.5207	0.7202
Spain	0.7202	0.5207	0.7202	0.5207	0.5207	0.7202
U.K.	0.7202	0.5207	0.7202	0.5207	0.5207	0.7202

\* Sterling: 1.2499 (mid)

\*\* Commercial Franc: 101 Argentine pesos to buy one pound (100 gms) of U.S. gold

† D.G.: not marketable; M.A.: not available

ping the 11½ percent recently set for Brazil, is the result of excluding from the base amount undrawn commitments or short-term commitments or to limiting participation to banks having loans beyond a certain minimum level.

As of the end of last year, the latest period for which public data is available, the Philippines owed banks \$12.6 billion, 60 percent of which was due to be repaid within one year. In addition, undrawn commitments at that date totaled \$2.4 billion.

Another possibility is that the amount the banks are talking about is larger than the \$1.65 billion that the Philippines said it was seeking. The advisory committee, for example, agreed to convert existing overdrafts into short-term trade facilities. At the same time, the

banks were also concerned

that the existing level of short-term trade facilities may not be sufficient if business that was formerly not secured may in the future require formal letters of credit.

Given the relatively high percentage of new-money contributions and the uncertain political outlook for the administration of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, bankers expect to have a difficult time persuading all lenders to participate in the rescue operation.

Elsewhere in the syndicated loan

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)



Larry M. Speakes

This brought laughter and requests for Mr. Speakes to repeat what he had said and to read the note. He refused.

On Friday, Mr. Speakes said that the words "last supper" were in the note and that he deliberately did not repeat them.

Mr. Speakes said Friday that he had pronounced the name alternately as Feld-STINE and Feld-STEEEN — sometimes using the two versions together — because he had long had trouble remembering which way it was pronounced. Mr. Feldstein uses the Feld-STINE pronunciation.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Wrong Over the Rights

President Reagan has done something heedless in respect to the death squads in El Salvador. He has suggested that some of the murders attributed to them are the work of leftist guerrillas trying to affect the recurrent American argument over aid. Thus he has gone a long way toward giving the killer right a free hand and toward relieving the Salvadoran authorities of doing anything about their deeds.

No doubt there are some instances cited: The sort of guerrilla theater the president cites: The guerrillas are surely capable of cynicism on that order. But is there any evidence beyond sententious at the San Salvador O Club bar? The vigilante grisly record and their ties to official circles are established by years of observation and documentation.

Other American officials — even people in the Pentagon — had been hitting El Salvador hard recently on the death squads. Does Mr. Reagan understand that he has washed out their criticism? That he has undercut his own rationale, misguided as it was, for denying a visa last week to Roberto d'Aubuisson? Can he not see how the hard right will be cheered as it reads of his suspicions? How the left will be cheered too? How the center will be crushed?

The other day, Mr. Reagan used a pocket veto to get rid of the requirement that a pocket

to send aid to El Salvador, he certify progress in human rights and reforms.

No chief executive protective of presidential prerogatives — that includes all of them — could like being so bound. But no sensible president could be unaware of the practical utility of the certification requirement. It gave him a strong card in dealing with the Salvadoran authorities.

Members of Congress are up in arms over Mr. Reagan's veto of the certification requirement. It is not entirely clear, however, whether they are more upset by the signal the veto conveys of declining official concern for human rights or by the loss of a device by which they had been able to put heat on the president without taking on themselves the responsibility of cutting off aid.

We think the president's combined actions have made it necessary for Congress to take the responsibility. American human-rights pressures, such as they were, had made a certain difference. It seems extremely unlikely that a Salvadoran government relieved of those pressures can muster the popular support needed to hold its own. The license Mr. Reagan has given, no doubt unwittingly, to the rightists cannot be renewed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## China and Nuclear Policy

China would like to buy nuclear power technology from the United States, and the first step is to sign a nuclear cooperation agreement. The latest round of negotiations on it began last week in Washington. The crucial issue is the breadth of the nonproliferation guarantees. China has had nuclear weapons for 20 years. But what assurances is it prepared to give that it will not help other countries develop weapons? No doubt the U.S. negotiators are aware that it would be easy for them to brighten the atmosphere for Mr. Reagan's trip to China next year by not pressing terribly hard for rigorous nonproliferation controls.

Three senators sent a useful letter to Secretary of State George Shultz asking him to insist on clear and substantial requirements. The three — Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire, William V. Roth of Delaware and William Proxmire of Wisconsin — suggested that China ought to be asked to commit itself to a policy of restraint. They urged that the accord be written "as prudently as possible" in view of China's past nuclear export record. That is a reference to reports of Chinese sales of sensitive materials to other Third World governments, not all of which seem to be pursuing exclusively peaceful purposes.

China has recently joined the International

Atomic Energy Agency and stated that it will adhere to IAEA standards. The U.S. negotiators have properly emphasized that as an important step. But a separate agreement would be required to bring China's nuclear facilities and its exports under IAEA safeguards.

Sales of nuclear materials are a tempting source of foreign exchange for a country with limited resources for its own development. Some kinds of exports, well within China's capacity, would have extremely unappealing implications for other parts of the world. Argentina has just announced its success in running, on a limited scale, a uranium enrichment plant that gives it the capacity to build nuclear weapons. But enrichment is the most difficult part of the process. If Argentina could import uranium already enriched, if only to a low level, its potential for weapons production would rise dramatically.

The United States would sell China only technology suitable for electric power production. The Chinese are beginning a highly ambitious nuclear generating program. But before the United States goes any further, it would be reassuring to have from China an explicit agreement against nuclear export to countries whose ambitions may lie in other directions.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Error on Salvadoran Rights

President Reagan has made a grave error in vetoing human-rights certification of military aid to El Salvador. His decision exposes a disheartening failure of the United States to bring some order and principle to the murderous anarchy possessing that nation. Worse, it advertises the willingness of the United States to accept the horror and to pursue its program of assistance in spite of it, discarding principle for dubious short-term goals that betray more concern for ideology than for the stability of Central America.

The certification process every six months admittedly has had only limited effect. But it has served as a lever to pry some concessions from the Salvadoran regime and, in turn, has reinforced what limited commitment there may be among the rulers to bring military leaders into conformity with the basic standards of a civilized society. Furthermore it has served as a reminder, twice each year, of the problem, a reminder both to the people of El Salvador, who may have never needed a reminder, and to the people of the United States, whose largess has fed that tiny nation as if it were at the heart of strategic considerations.

— Los Angeles Times.

### The Lambsdorff Affair

Allegations of financial irregularities leveled against Count [Otto] Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, promise to shake the cohesion and political authority of Herr Kohl's government. It is the Free Democrats who have been most involved. For Herr Kohl the affair is very embarrassing. It was mainly through the influence of Count Lambsdorff that the Free Democrats ditched the Social Democrats and joined him.

Thus Herr Kohl was enabled to gain a sweeping victory in the March general election, and has supported his minister. But waiting in the wings is Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the enfant terrible of German politics, relish-

ing the possible political fallout that might enable him to leave comparative exile in Bavaria and return in triumph to Bonn. Herr Kohl is well aware of this, and is not overly keen to embrace Herr Strauss, whose powerful personality might be difficult to handle. As it seems increasingly likely that Count Lambsdorff will be forced to resign, the chancellor will be anxious to limit the damage and not lose the presence of the Free Democrats as an essential balance in his administration.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### A Soviet Tactic That Failed

The Soviet tactic was to distract attention from its own missile arsenal and prevent the stationing of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by applying pressure in the form of threats and a mass anti-nuclear pacifist movement. The tactic has so far failed, and indeed was not applied as consistently as it might have been. The need to maintain economic relations with Western countries, especially West Germany, an inability to keep full control over the pacifist movement and fears that the movement might spill over into the Eastern bloc may all have contributed to this.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### In Bangladesh, More Instability

In activating, by the expulsion of Soviet diplomats, the specter of Russian interference, the Dacca government has fallen back on a traditional formula for Bangladeshi regimes in time of trouble: Russia's connection with India makes it suspect in Bangladeshi eyes, and Indian interference is everywhere imputed. That India has toyed with involvement in Bangladesh over the past decade is true. But the scale has been far from massive. Nor have the Russians been well-connected or strongly influential in Dacca. Indeed, American aid is far more crucial to the fate of any regime there.

— The Times (London).

### FROM OUR DEC. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Suffragettes Up in Arms

**NEW YORK** — To offset the Woman Suffrage demonstration at Carnegie Hall to-night [Dec. 4], anti-suffragettes met at the Berkeley Lyceum this afternoon. Repeated attempts were made to interrupt the meeting by suffragettes, and the police were called to keep order. The resentment of the suffragettes was displayed when Dr. Lyman Abbott read a letter from President Theodore Roosevelt, who said that, while personally he believed in woman suffrage, he is not an enthusiastic advocate but merely a lukewarm or tepid supporter, believing that it would not produce any marked improvement in the condition of women. Dr. Abbott also read a letter from the Secretary of State, disapproving of woman suffrage.

#### 1933: Telepathy Theory Is Tested

**ROME** — The telepathic telephone and radio may be discarded if a theory of thought transmission by Professor Gallegaris, an Italian physio-psychologist, is borne out by facts. The professor's theory is that there are three spots or "discs" in the human body sensitive to "thought-waves." He asked two nurses to sit blindfolded, 10 feet apart. An aluminum capsule was placed on the neck "disc" of each nurse, and one of them was asked to think of something interesting to both. After a while, the other nurse — the receiver — said that the other nurse — the transmitter — was telling her about a patient in the hospital. The transmitter said that that was exactly what she had been thinking about.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Azienda Strade Statali	dm150	1991	8 1/2	100	8 1/2	Noncallable.
World Bank	dm200	1988	7 1/4	99 1/4	7.81	Private placement.
European Community	eu50	1993	11	open	—	Sinking fund to start in 1985 to produce a 6 1/2% average life. Price to be set Dec. 5.
Sté Développement Rég.	eu20	1990	11 1/2	open	—	Noncallable. Sinking fund to start in 1986 to produce a 5 1/2% average life. Price to be set Dec. 12.
Sté Développement Rég.	eu20	1995	11 1/2	open	—	First callable at 102 in 1991. Sinking fund to start in 1991 to produce a 10 1/2% average life. Price to be set Dec. 12.

## Floating-Rate Dollar Notes Continue to Dominate the Market

(Continued from Page 7)

floaters, with Japanese banks and U.S. savings and loan institutions seen as the largest purchasers. The heavy volume of new issues was credited with driving prices in the secondary market down by almost a quarter-point early in the week, but by Friday more than half that loss had been recovered.

The biggest, and best received, of last week's floaters was Fuji's \$200 million, which was priced at 1% point over the mean of the bid-offered interbank rate. The notes

ended the week quoted at 11 1/4 points over Libor.

Aicau Australia, one of the few corporate borrowers to tap the market, will be raising \$100 million, paying 1/4 point over the six-month offered rate.

Investors can request redemption after eight or ten years.

Other floaters were issued by Lisbon's Banco Espírito Santo (\$30 million), Commercial Bank of Korea (\$20 million), National Bank of Canada (\$50 million), Scandinavian Bank (\$70 million) and Taito Kobe Bank (\$10 million).

Deutsche mark bonds continued to suffer from the high exchange rate of the dollar and the rise in the yield level offered on domestic issues.

Italy's highway authority, ANAS, offered 150 million DM of eight-year notes bearing a coupon of 8 1/2 percent, but the paper ended the week at a discount of 2 1/4 points.

The World Bank arranged a 200-million-DM private placement.

The five-year notes were sold at 9 1/2% bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

This week will see issues for AMCA of Canada, South Africa and Megal Finance.

Despite the unsold British Colombia and Montreal paper in the Canadian-dollar sector, the Euro-

## Poll Shows U.S. Upturn Gaining Pace *Delay Seen On Help for Philippines*

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — A survey of corporate purchasing managers indicated Sunday that the U.S. economic recovery picked up speed in November.

A separate report by the Conference Board, business-sponsored research group, said the economy will be recession-free next year and that inflation will be moderate.

In its report on economic activity for November, the National Association of Purchasing Managers said the rate of expansion was slightly greater than October.

The association each month surveys executives in charge of the purchasing departments of 250 industrial corporations. Based on the November survey, the association's composite index rose to 62.9 from 61.2 in October. A reading above 50 indicates an expanding economy.

The index is based on the pur-

chasing managers' reports of changed employment, production, new orders, prices, inventories and other measures of movement in the economy.

The survey said employment rose for the sixth consecutive month, with 26 percent of the executives saying payrolls expanded in November and 13 percent saying they shrank. The 26-percent figure was the highest for any month since June 1978.

The survey also showed that production was up in November, with more than six times as many purchasing managers reporting increases than decreases. Incoming new orders also rose at what the association called "a strong pace," and prices increased, but at a slower pace than in October.

In the Conference Board report, a group of 12 economic specialists predicted that the economy would expand next year 3.4 percent, not

counting increases due to inflation, compared with a projected 3.4-percent expansion this year.

The report also predicted that inflation, as measured by the government's Consumer Price Index, would increase to 4.9 percent from this year's 3.2 percent.

The unemployment rate will average 8.5 percent next year, compared with a projected 9.6-percent average for 1983, the report said.

The economists also said that while the large federal budget deficits should not curb economic growth in 1984, the deficit problem is likely to be a "severe threat" to the economy in 1985.

"We see ... no virtuous performance in any sector of the economy next year," said Albert T. Sommers, chief economist at the Conference Board. "Instead, we expect a broadly distributed expansion."

(Continued from Page 7)

market, Belgium spelled out some more of the details on its \$600-million operation. The deal will be run as a club loan with offers going to a limited number of international banks. All participants will be treated as managers, each taking at least \$15 million.

The four leading Belgian banks will lead the list of managers, followed by Bank of Tokyo, Chase Manhattan and Gulf International Bank, which are, in effect, the regional coordinators. These seven will share a bonus of 1/16 percent, and fees of 7/16 percent will be paid to all lenders.

More than half the loan will be covered by the Belgian and Japanese banks alone. In addition, it is assumed that there will be a large demand from Middle East banks that have not participated in Belgian deals because of the blacklisting of Banque Bruxelles Lambert (BBL), which is always in the lead management group of the government deals, has recently been struck off the blacklist.

Meanwhile, Middle East banks had the poorest response of any area to the recent \$6.5-billion new-money loan to Brazil. Globally, the response was 90 percent, but in the Middle East only 30 percent of the commitment was filled. In money terms the amount was small, totaling less than \$200 million. Nevertheless, none of the banks in Kuwait or Abu Dhabi participated and only one bank in Saudi Arabia — Saudi American, managed by Citibank — joined.

"As their positions are small," said one banker of the Middle East, "new exposure to Brazil, 'they can afford to walk away.'

In other Mideast business, Jordan Industrial Investments Corp. is raising \$10 million in a six-year loan. Interest will be set at 1 1/4 points over the three- or six-month London interbank offered rate. A front-end fee of 1/4 percent and a commitment fee of 1/4 percent a year will fatten the return. The loan is guaranteed by a syndicate of six Jordanian banks.

Tunisia, as expected, was able to increase its loan by one-third to \$80 million. Terms remain unchanged with interest set at 1/4-point over Libor for the first six years and 1/2-point over Libor for the final two years.

## Morgan Chief Led Firm to a New Era

(Continued from Page 7)

Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 415, which, because it allows corporations to sell securities on short notice directly to investors, had been regarded as a potential threat to old-line companies with a blue-chip client list, such as Morgan. "We've changed to working on a transactional basis," he added.

Mr. Baldwin "is leaving Morgan in very good shape," Perrin Long, an analyst with Lipper Analytical Services, agreed. Morgan, like a number of Wall Street firms, should have record profits this year," he added.

Mr. Long also credits Mr. Baldwin with holding Morgan together during a period a few years ago when it was threatened by internecine warfare. According to reports at the time, Morgan was being torn between the aggressive mergers

and acquisitions department and some of the more conservative operations.

"He pulled together the warring factions," said Mr. Long.

Morgan's transformation into a modern, competitive firm was not without difficulty. At one time, for example, the company refused to co-manage industrial underwritings. And when it refused to co-manage a \$1-billion debt offering by International Business Machines Corp. in 1979, it lost its grip on that valuable client — and changed its rule.

Along the way, too, Morgan's white shoes have become a trifle tattered. Three years ago, in a case that shook the firm, two former investment bankers at Morgan were charged with using confidential information to profit in trading stock. And last month, Morgan agreed to manage — for a hefty fee

product opportunities than ever." Morgan has started a number of new businesses, including foreign exchange, precious-metal trading and commercial paper. Last summer, it belatedly entered the municipal-bond business, and plans to start trading mortgage-backed securities soon, Mr. Gilbert said.

## ZERO-COUPON BONDS

Security	First Maturity	Last Maturity	Amt	Offered Year	Price	Open Int.
Atlantic Richfield or Standard Oil Co. of Calif. W	1 Feb 1992	1 Feb 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Banque Bruxelles Lambert	1 Feb 1992	1 Feb 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Beneficial Corp.	1 Feb 1992	1 Feb 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Caterpillar Fin. Serv.	1 Feb 1992	1 Feb 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Continental Illinois Nat'l Ex	1 Feb 1992	1 Feb 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Officers Overseas Corp.	1 Feb 1992	1 Feb 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Paribas	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Prudential Securities Corp.	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Sec. de France	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Securitas Fin. Pla	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
General Elec Credit Corp.	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
General Electric Credit Corp.	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Nordic Investment BK	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Perry J. Clegg Fin. Inc.	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Prudential Fin. Corp.	1 Mar 1992	1 Mar 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Parsons Capital	2 Feb 1992	2 Feb 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	40
Philip Morris Credit Corp.	8 Jun 1994	8 Jun 1994	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Regions Fin. Corp. of Or.	18 May 1992	18 May 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Sears Overland Fin. Corp.	27 May 1992	27 May 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Transamerica Fin. Ex.	22 Dec 1992	22 Dec 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375
Krebs Credit Overs.	1 Feb 1992	1 Feb 1992	\$125	1988	92 1/2	375

## DEVOE-HOLBEIN INTERNATIONAL, N.V.

As of December 2, 1983  
PERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.  
Hengelostraat 101 6511 AMSTERDAM  
The Netherlands  
Phone (020) 211188 Telex 12116

*This is neither an offer to exchange or sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy or exchange any security. The Exchange Offer is made only by the Offering Circular dated December 5, 1983 and the related Letter of Transmittal, and the Exchange Offer is not being made to, nor will tenders be accepted from, holders of these securities in any jurisdiction in which the making or acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities laws of such jurisdiction.*

## Galaxy Oil International N.V.

### Offer to Exchange its

Class A Non-Interest Bearing Convertible Senior Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1992

and its

Class B Non-Interest Bearing Convertible Senior Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures Due 1989

for any and all of its

### 8 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996

The Class A and Class B Non-Interest Bearing Convertible Senior Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures are convertible into Common Stock of, and guaranteed on a senior subordinated basis as to payment by,

## Galaxy Oil Company

Galaxy Oil International N.V., a Netherlands Antilles corporation ("International"), is offering to exchange \$350 principal amount of its Class A Non-Interest Bearing Convertible Senior Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures due March 1, 1992 ("Class A Debentures") and \$500 principal amount of its Class B Non-Interest Bearing Convertible Senior Subordinated Guaranteed Debentures due March 1, 1989 ("Class B Debentures"); the Class A Debentures and Class B Debentures are collectively referred to as the "New Debentures"; in exchange for each \$1,000 principal amount of its 8 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996 ("Old Debentures"). The January 1, 1984 interest payment will be cancelled with respect to tendered and accepted Old Debentures. Old Debentures will be accepted only if tendered together with all interest coupons payable on or after January 1, 1984.

The New Debentures will be guaranteed on a senior subordinated basis by Galaxy Oil Company ("Galaxy"), of which International is a wholly-owned subsidiary. The New Debentures will rank senior to the Old Debentures and Galaxy's guarantees of the New Debentures will rank senior to Galaxy's guarantees of the Old Debentures. The Old Debentures will be convertible into shares of Common Stock at a price per share equal to the greater of \$1.875 or 105% of the most recent closing sale price of the Common Stock on or prior to the Exchange Date. The Class B Debentures will be convertible into shares of Common Stock at a price of \$19.75 per share unless 65% or more of the Old Debentures are tendered and accepted for exchange, in which case the conversion price will be reduced to \$4.50 per share.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER EXPIRES AT 12:00 MIDNIGHT, LONDON TIME,

ON DECEMBER 29, 1983, UNLESS EXTENDED BY INTERNATIONAL.

The terms and conditions of the Exchange Offer are set forth in the Offering Circular dated December 5, 1983 and the related Letter of Transmittal, copies of which should be obtained from the exchange agent.

All tenders may be withdrawn until December 20, 1983. On and after December 20, 1983, all tenders are irrevocable if accepted by International prior to January 31, 1984. All tenders not accepted by International prior to January 31, 1984 may thereafter be withdrawn.

Mr. Harry Allison, a Managing Director of International and the President and Chief Executive Officer of Galaxy will be available to meet with holders of Old Debentures in London on December 5, 6 and 7, 1983 and will also be in Zurich on December 8 and 9, 1983. Holders who wish to meet with Mr. Allison should contact the Exchange Agent.











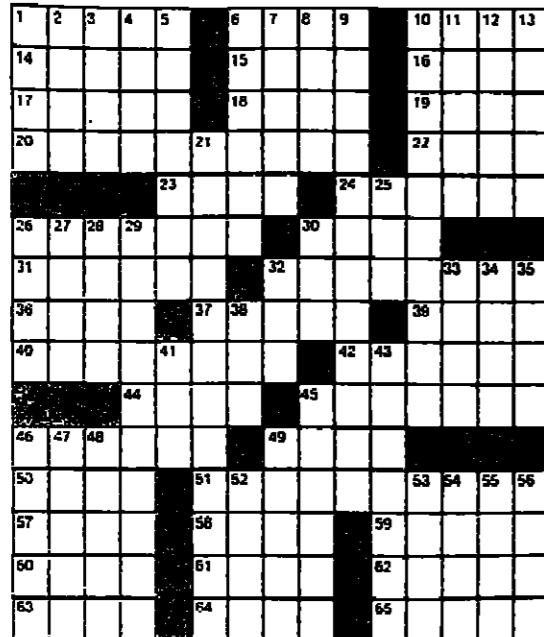
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**ACROSS**

- 1 Sunday morning sounds
- 6 Happy
- 10 Surfert
- 14 Apportion
- 15 East Indian grass
- 16 Singer Horne
- 17 Egyptian metropolis
- 18 Literary work
- 19 Level
- 20 Has friends over
- 22 Fur bearer
- 23 Cultural studies
- 24 Corrects
- 25 Spanish
- 26 Grocery shops
- 27 Algerian port
- 28 Up and about
- 29 Ability
- 30 Go away!
- 31 Jolly one in a red suit
- 32 Angered
- 33 Magic charm
- 34 Key activity
- 35 Golda
- 36 Subtlety
- 37 Oblique
- 38 Paid players
- 39 This and —

**DOWN**

- 1 Rate of speed
- 2 Vivacity
- 3 Landed
- 4 Learning
- 5 Warehouse
- 6 Hulled grain
- 7 Lazarus
- 8 Berlin's "You Can't Get a Man with —"
- 9 Treatise
- 10 Wearer of No.
- 11 Suspense
- 12 Erect
- 13 Puls hard
- 21 Parts of telephones
- 25 Spring month in Marseilles
- 28 Strong woody fiber
- 27 Whale of a film in 1977?
- 28 TV turner
- 29 Ball-park figure
- 30 Cross
- 32 Rapsody
- 33 "QB VII"
- 34 Author
- 35 Family rooms
- 36 River of Switzerland
- 37 Japanese coin of yore
- 38 Loosened
- 39 Art-museum employee
- 40 Confused
- 41 Snail's shell
- 42 Chatter
- 43 Fart
- 44 "I CAN'T GET HERB TO DO ANY WORK AROUND THE HOUSE."
- 45 "LET'S ALL GO TO SLEEP QUICKLY."
- 46 "I DON'T WANT TO HEAR A LOT OF TALKING AND GIGGLING!"
- 47 "ALL RIGHT, WHO TIED THE KNOT IN MY SLEEPING BAG?"
- 48 "HEE HEE HEE HEE."
- 49 "I CAN'T GET DAGWOOD TO DO MUCH EITHER."
- 50 "WHAT'S DAGWOOD'S EXCUSE?"
- 51 "HE LIVES IN CONSTANT FEAR OF GETTING TIRED."
- 52 "DARN YOU, BEETLE! ALL THIS FUSS HAS GIVEN ME A SPLUTTING HEADACHE!"
- 53 "HOLD UP A FINGER IF YOU HAVE ANY ASPIRIN ON YOU!"
- 54 "TCH... LOOK AT ME SIDE VIEW! — AM I GETTING A DOUBLE CHIN?"
- 55 "NO, OF COURSE NOT, PET!"
- 56 "A DOUBLE CHIN MEANS YOU'VE ONLY GOT ONE EXTRA."
- 57 "I WAS KIDDIN' HONEST!"
- 58 "I WAS CLOS DANCING WHEN A MOUSE RAN UP MY PARTNER'S BLOOMERS!"
- 59 "I WAS CLOS DANCING WHEN A MOUSE RAN UP MY PARTNER'S BLOOMERS!"
- 60 "I DON'T THINK SO! YOU SHOULD PLAY A LITTLE AS WELL AS WORK!"
- 61 "I DON'T FIND ANYTHING OF SIGNIFICANCE, PAUL. I'M OLD SPERO."
- 62 "BY THE LAB IN REY-MORGEN DISCUSSES IT WITH HIM."
- 63 "WHEN I DOCTOR SAYS 'NOTHING' OR 'SIGNIFICANT,' IT MAKES ME A LITTLE WARY. REYL IS THE BLOOD PRESSURE SOMETHING TO BE CONCERNED ABOUT!"
- 64 "I DON'T THINK SO! YOU SHOULD PLAY A LITTLE AS WELL AS WORK!"
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## SPORTS

**Rozier of Nebraska Wins Heisman Trophy***Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers*

**NEW YORK** — Running back Mike Rozier, whose record-breaking performances have led top-ranked Nebraska to the brink of a national championship, was named the winner of the 1983 Heisman Trophy here Saturday night.

Averaging 7.8 yards per carry, Rozier was an overwhelming choice over Brigham Young quarterback Steve Young, taking 482 first-place votes to Young's 153. Boston College quarterback Doug Flutie was third with 23 first-place votes.

Rozier, a senior, became the 33d running back to win the Heisman, which has been awarded annually since 1935 by the Downtown Athletic Club of New York to the outstanding U.S. college football player.

Rozier, a 22-year-old from Camden, New Jersey, gained 2,148 yards in 1983 to become the second back in college history to better 2,000 yards. Marcus Allen of Southern California gained 2,342 yards in 1981, but Rozier carried 128 fewer times this year than did Allen in '81.

Rozier broke the National Collegiate Athletic Association record with 29 rushing touchdowns this season. That figure tied the overall TD mark set by Lydell Mitchell of Penn State in 1971.

Rozier, who attended Coffeyville (Kansas) Junior College for one year after high school, also tied an NCAA record by rushing for 100 yards or more in 11 straight games this year. He gained more than 200 yards in each of his last four games; his 929 total over that span is another other.

"I'm happy," Rozier said. "It's a great trophy to win. I did my best for the team, but when you do good it seems the best goes to you, too. If it wasn't for the whole team, I wouldn't be here. If I had a chain saw, I'd cut the trophy up and give the offensive line the heart."

During his sophomore year, Rozier was teamed with Roger Craig in Nebraska's I-back formation; he gained 949 yards. Last year, he rushed for 1,721 and was named Big Eight offensive player of the year.

With a 4.54 speed in the 40-yard dash, Rozier competed on Nebraska's indoor track team in 1982. It was Rozier's speed — and an ability to bench-press 325 pounds — that made him the top collegiate runner this year.

Rozier, the 11th consecutive running back to win the Heisman, is also sixth in career yardage with 4,780. Only Herschel Walker of Georgia has gained more in three seasons. In 1983's second game, Rozier surpassed I.M. Hipp's

school rushing record of 2,814 yards. The previous Big Eight record was held by Oklahoma State's Terry Miller, who ran for 4,582 yards from 1974 to 1977.

Unbeaten (12-0) Nebraska is ranked No. 1 nationally and faces Miami of Florida in the Orange Bowl on Jan. 2. A victory over would lock up the national championship for the Cornhuskers and make Rozier the first Heisman winner since Tony Dorsett of Pittsburgh in 1976, to play for a national champion.

In becoming the only Nebraska player to win the Heisman besides Johnny Rodgers in 1972, Rozier, who received a total of 1,801 points, outpolled Young (1,172) and Flutie (233) among 1,050 voters in six regions nationwide. Rodgers, a flanker, also was the last non-running back to win the award. The last quarterback to win was Pat Sullivan of Auburn in 1971.

Young led the nation in passing this year with 306 completions in 428 attempts for a 71.3 percent. The senior quarterback threw for 3,902 yards and 33 touchdowns as the 10-1 Cougars earned a berth in the Holiday Bowl on Dec. 23 against Missouri.

Flutie, a junior, completed 177 of 345 passes for a completion ratio of .513. He threw for 17 touch-

downs and will lead Boston College (9-2) into the Liberty Bowl on Dec. 29 against Notre Dame.

Rounding out the list of top 10 finishers were Rozier's teammate, quarterback Turner Gill, defensive back Terry Hoage of Georgia, running back Napoleon McCallum of Navy, quarterback Jeff Hostetler of West Virginia, offensive tackle Bill Fralic of Pittsburgh, quarterback Walter Lewis of Alabama and quarterback Norman Eason of Maryland.

*UPI, AP***Previous Winners**

1982 — Herschel Walker, Georgia, TB
1981 — Marcus Allen, Southern Cal., TB
1980 — George Rogers, South Carolina, HB
1979 — Charlie Ward, Southern Cal., TB
1978 — Earl Campbell, Texas, FB
1976 — Tom Dorsett, Pittsburgh, HB
1975 — Archie Griffin, Ohio State, HB
1974 — Archie Griffin, Ohio State, HB
1973 — Jim Hart, Penn State, HB
1972 — Johnny Rodgers, Nebraska, FL
1971 — Pat Sullivan, Auburn, QB
1970 — Jim Plunkett, Stanford, QB
1969 — Lynn Swann, Penn State, WR
1968 — O.J. Simpson, Southern Cal., TB
1967 — Garry Beaton, UCLA, QB
1966 — Steve Spurrier, Florida, QB
1965 — Eddie George, Southern Cal., TB
1964 — John Huarte, Notre Dame, QB
1963 — Roger Staubach, Navy, QB
1962 — Terry Baker, Oregon State, QB
1961 — Ernie Davis, Syracuse, HB
1960 — Jim Brown, Cleveland, HB
1959 — Bill Roman, LSU, HB
1958 — Pete Dawkins, Army, HB
1957 — John David Crow, Texas A&M, HB
1956 — Paul Hornung, Notre Dame, QB
1955 — Alan Ameche, Wisconsin, FB
1953 — John Lattner, Notre Dame, HB
1952 — Billy Vessels, Oklahoma, HB
1951 — Jim Grabowski, Penn State, HB
1950 — Vic Janowicz, Ohio State, HB
1949 — Leon Hart, Notre Dame, EB
1948 — Paul Hornung, Notre Dame, HB
1947 — Glenn Davis, Army, QB
1946 — Doc Blanchard, Army, HB
1945 — Wendell Small, Ohio State, QB
1944 — Andrew Berlin, Notre Dame, QB
1943 — Tom Harmon, Michigan, HB
1941 — Bruce Smith, Minnesota, HB
1939 — Tom Harmon, Michigan, HB
1938 — Denver Brink, Tech, QB
1937 — Lou Groza, Cleveland, HB
1936 — Larry Kline, Yale, QB
1935 — Joe Baranowski, Chicago, HB



United Press International

Mike Rozier: Speed and strength

**Bengals Down Steelers; Redskins, Dolphins Triumph***The Associated Press*

**PITTSBURGH** — Cincinnati turned a pair of first quarter turnovers into touchdowns and the Bengals went on to hand the Pittsburgh Steelers a 23-10 National Football League defeat here Sunday.

Pete Johnson, who gained 126 yards on 38 carries, scored from a yard out with 8:05 remaining in the first period to cap a 10-play scoring drive after Frank Pollard's fumble was recovered by linebacker Reggie Williams on Pittsburgh's first possession.

Quarterback Cliff Stoudt, booted as the Steelers committed five turnovers, was intercepted by safety Bobby Kamp on Pittsburgh's next possession to give the 6-8 Bengals a first down on the Steeler 16. Fullback Johnson plowed up the middle from there for a TD with 6:51 to play the first quarter. Jim Breech made it 17-0 before the end of the first quarter with the first of his three field goals on the day.

The Steelers closed to 20-10 when Stoudt found Franco Harris open for a 29-yard scoring pass early in the fourth quarter, but Pittsburgh (9-5) didn't threaten again. The Steelers could have clinched a playoff berth with a victory.

**Redskins 37, Falcons 21**

In Washington, Joe Theismann passed for three touchdowns and Mark Moseley set an NFL scoring record as the Redskins thumped Atlanta, 37-21. Theismann passed 18 yards to Clint Didier in the first quarter and 10 to Joe Washington in the second and 10 to Art Monk in the third as Washington raised its record to 12-2 with two games to go.

The Redskins' next game will be in Dallas, with the lead in the NFC East and a home-field playoff advantage on the line.

Moseley kicked three field goals and four conversions for 13 points, giving him 147 for the year. That surpassed the non-touchdown record of 145 points by Jim Turner of the 1968 New York Jets. The over-

all record is 176 by Green Bay's Paul Hornung in 1960.

The only scores for 6-8 Atlanta came on Gerald Riggs' runs of 7 and 4 yards and Lynn Cain's 2-yard burst, all in the fourth quarter.

Four of six Falcon turnovers led to Washington scores, two of them helping the winners break the game open in the final minute of the first half, when they took a 20-10 lead.

**Dolphins 24, Oilers 17**

In Houston, Tony Nathan ran five yards for a touchdown with 3:51 to play, rallying Miami from a 17-3 deficit to win the AFC Eastern Division championship.

Miami (10-4) set 82 yards for the game-winner in a march that included three Dolphin fumbles.

But the drive may have been costly: Rookie quarterback Dan Marino left the game with a knee injury on the play before Nathan's TD burst.

Miami fell behind, 17-7, early in the third quarter but tied the game, 17-17, on Uwe Von Schamann's 19-yard field goal and a 28-yard pass from Marino to Nat Moore with 11:46 left to play.

The Oilers' scored on their first two drives of the game for the first time this year and took a 14-7 half-time lead. Earl Campbell, surpassing the 1,000-yard rushing mark for the fifth time in his six-year career, scored on a one-yard run and quarterback Oliver Luck hit wide receiver Tim Smith on a 5-yard touchdown pass.

**Patriots 7, Saints 0**

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Tony Collins scored on a three-yard run after Ricky Smith returned the opening kickoff 53 yards, and the New England Patriots overcame snow, sleet and heavy rain to beat New Orleans, 7-0.

Smith took Morton Anderson's kickoff at the Patriot 11-yard line and raced up the right side to New Orleans 36. The Patriots stayed on

the ground for all nine plays of the six-minute, 11-second drive that produced the game's only touchdown.

Moss Tamayo, who finished with a career-high 178 yards in 28 rushes, highlighted the drive by running four straight times for 22 yards to the New Orleans 3. Collins then swept the left side for his 10th TD of the year. It was the first touchdown in 11 quarters for New England, which had lost its last two games by scores of 30-0 and 26-3.

**NFL ROUNDUP**

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